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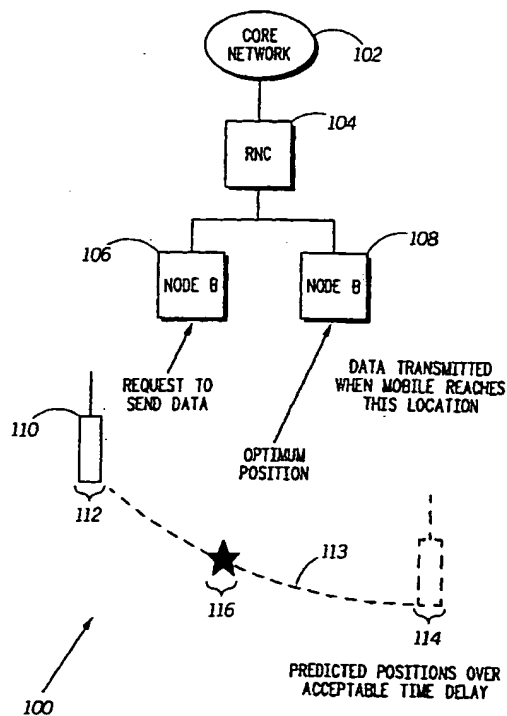
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[Continued on next page]

(54) Title: **RESOURCES ALLOCATION METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR THE TRANSMISSION OF DELAY SENSITIVE INFORMATION IN A MOBILE COMMUNICATION NETWORK**



(57) Abstract: Media access control in known communications systems relies upon an initial position of a mobile terminal and one or more Quality of Service parameters. In order to improve the quality of allocation of resources, the present invention provides a communications system and a method therefor for allocating resources in response to the mobile terminal (110) following a predicted path (113) to an optimum location (116) where the radio environment is better than the radio environment at the initial location (112).

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ance Notes on Codes and Abbreviations" appearing at the begin-
ning of each regular issue of the PCT Gazette.

RESOURCES ALLOCATION METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR THE TRANSMISSION OF DELAY
SENSITIVE INFORMATION IN A MOBILE COMMUNICATION NETWORK

Background to the Invention

The present invention relates to mobile communication systems and particularly to communication of information from one communications device to another, the information having a time period associated therewith corresponding to a tolerable delay associated with transmission of the information.

Summary of the Prior Art

The Universal Mobile Telecommunications System (UMTS) currently under standardisation will support a combination of different service types and data rates for the transmission of information. Distinct communication channels are defined by separation of codes used by a Wideband-Code Division Multiple Access (W-CDMA) scheme and /or a Time Division-Code Division Multiple Access (TD-CDMA) scheme employed by the UMTS. A UMTS network comprises a plurality of base stations referred to as Node Bs, each Node B supporting a respective cell. Capacity within the each respective cell is interference limited and so as the number of users increases in a given cell, interference levels increase as well. In order to balance needs of a particular user against needs of other users supported in the given cell, Medium Access Control (MAC) is provided to manage allocation of resources (channels), i.e. balance aggregate capacity against individual user capacity.

Some known MAC algorithms take into account acceptable delay associated with a service and Quality of Service (QoS) parameters of a call in order to determine when to release a resource, the release of the resource being based on a number of factors, for example cell loading, call priority, or prevailing radio conditions. "Channel Allocation Schemes for Cellular Mobile Telecommunications: A Comprehensive Survey" by I Katzela and M Naghshneh (IEEE Personal Communications, June 1996 pages 10-31) describes use of a

current location of a mobile terminal in conjunction with QoS parameters in order to determine when to release the resource. However, if the mobile terminal is moving, an optimum instant for releasing the resource may no longer be the optimum instant, because a radio environment in which the mobile terminal is located varies as the mobile terminal moves.

Summary of the Invention

According to a first aspect of the present invention there is provided a method of transmitting information between a mobile terminal and a communications device, the information having a time period associated therewith corresponding to a tolerable delay associated with transmission of the information, the method comprising the steps of: making a prediction of subsequent locations of the mobile terminal to which the mobile terminal is anticipated to move from a previous location during the time period; determining whether a subsequent location is an optimum location for transmitting the information between the mobile terminal and the communication device, and allocating a resource for transmitting the information between the mobile terminal and the communication device at a point in time dependent on the prediction.

Hence, release of resources for transmission of the information can be withheld until the mobile terminal has reached an optimum location having a favourable environment for the reception and/or transmission of data.

If it is predicted that the mobile terminal will never reach the optimum location, then the resources are released at any time within the tolerable delay period.

If it is predicted that the mobile station is heading for a location having a less favourable environment than the one it is already in, then the resources are released without delay.

The step of predicting a subsequent location may comprise the use of Doppler shift measurements, pathloss measurements, a global positioning system and/or maps.

The optimum location may be defined as being a radio environment having at least one optimum quality of service parameter.

The communication device may be a base station or "Node B" forming part of a mobile communications system. The base station may be fixed or supported on a moving or moveable platform, eg satellite.

The method may further comprise the steps of: predicting a subsequent location of the communications device, and allocating the resource in response to the mobile terminal being at the optimum location as a result, at least in part, of movement of the communications device.

According to a second aspect of the present invention, there is provided a resource controller, the resource controller being arranged to determine a first location of a mobile terminal and predict subsequent locations of the mobile terminal to which the mobile terminal is anticipated to move from the first location during a time period corresponding to a tolerable delay associated with transmission of information between the mobile terminal and a communication device; wherein the resource controller is arranged to allocate a resource for transmitting the information between the mobile terminal and the communications device at a point in time dependent on the prediction.

The present invention also provides a computer program product comprising a medium on or in which is recorded a program, which, when executed in a computer-controlled system will perform any of the methods recited herein.

It is thus possible to provide a method and system, with improved resource allocation ability, for transmitting information between devices. Additionally, the method can be easily incorporated into existing systems in the form of an

upgrade. The information can therefore be transmitted at an optimum opportunity during the time period associated with the information, thereby improving the likelihood of accurate receipt of the information.

Brief Description of the Drawings

At least one embodiment of the invention will now be described, by way of example only, with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which:

FIG. 1 is a schematic diagram of a communications system constituting an embodiment of the present invention, and

FIG. 2 is a flow diagram of a method for use with the system of Figure 1.

Detailed Description of a Preferred Embodiment

Throughout the description, like parts will be identified by identical reference numerals.

Referring to FIG. 1, a UMTS network 100 comprises a core network 102 operably coupled to a Radio Network Controller (RNC) 104, the RNC 104 being coupled to a first Node B 106 and a second Node B 108. A mobile terminal 110 is situated at an initial location 112 and is capable of communicating with the first Node B 106.

The above communication system will now be described in the context of the mobile terminal 110 following an actual path starting from the initial location 112 having an initial radio environment associated therewith.

In operation (FIG. 2), the mobile terminal 110 requests transmission of data to the core network 102 for onward routing (step 200). Alternatively, the core network 102 can request transmission of data to the mobile terminal 110, the data being received by the core network 102 from another mobile terminal (not

shown) or another host entity (not shown) capable of communicating data through the core network 102 for receipt by the mobile terminal 110.

The RNC 104 supports a MAC algorithm, the MAC algorithm determining (step 202) a period of time corresponding to an acceptable time delay for the communication of the data between the first Node B 106 and the mobile terminal 110. Additionally, other QoS parameters can be ascertained by the MAC algorithm, for example, by association or encapsulation with the request to transmit data (step 200). Examples of the other QoS parameters are: a peak data rate or a tolerable Bit Error Rate (BER) associated with the communication of the data between the first Node B 106 and the mobile terminal 110.

The MAC algorithm then estimates (step 204) the initial location 112 of the mobile terminal 110 and predicts a path 113 being followed by the mobile terminal 110 using one or more radio parameter corresponding to a location and/or direction, for example Doppler shift, path loss, an Enhanced Observed Time Difference technique, or a Global Positioning Satellite (GPS) signal.

The MAC algorithm then determines (step 206) whether any point along the predicted path 113 predicted by the MAC algorithm is an optimum location 116. The optimum location corresponds, for example, to a location having an improved radio environment over the initial radio environment at the initial location 112. If a point on the predicted path 113 corresponds to the optimum location 116, the MAC algorithm determines (step 208) whether the mobile terminal 110 has reached the optimum location, assuming that the mobile terminal follows the predicted path 113. If the mobile terminal has not reached the optimum location 116, the MAC algorithm re-calculates the predicted path 113 during the time period and re-determines (step 206) whether any point on the predicted path 113 corresponds to the optimum location 116. The steps of re-calculating the predicted path 113 and determining whether any point on the predicted path corresponds to an optimum location (steps 204, 206) are repeated until either the mobile terminal 110 reaches the optimum location 116 or the MAC algorithm determines that there are no points along the predicted

path 113 that corresponds to the optimum location 116. If the predicted path 113 does not comprise any points corresponding to the optimum location 116, the MAC algorithm allocates (step 210) a resource (channel) for communicating the data between the mobile terminal 110 and the first or second Node B 106, 108.

However, if the mobile terminal 110, whilst travelling along the actual path, reaches the optimum location 116, the MAC algorithm allocates (step 210) the resource for communicating the data. In this example, the mobile terminal 110 is better supported by the second Node B 108 than the first Node B 106 when located at the optimum location, the optimum location being optimum by virtue of the proximity of the second Node B 108 to the mobile terminal 110.

In order to assist the MAC algorithm, an electronic map can be used in order to enhance generation of the predicted path 113, for example, the map can be used to resolve a choice of two possible predicted paths, the map enabling one of the possible predicted paths to be discounted.

Although the above example describes the MAC algorithm being supported by the RNC 104, it should be appreciated that the MAC algorithm can be supported by an intelligent network element, for example, the core network 102, the mobile terminal 110 or any other part of the UMTS network 100 (or any other communications network) capable of monitoring communications traffic in a cell/sector supported by the first and/or second Node B 106, 108.

Additionally, it is envisaged that some or all of the functionality of the first and/or second Node B 106, 108 can be performed by a further mobile terminal (not shown). Consequently, the RNC 104 (or other intelligent network entity) can determine the optimum location with respect to the further mobile terminal (not shown) when the further mobile terminal performs some or all of the functionality of the first and/or second Node B 106, 108.

CLAIMS

1. A method of transmitting information between a mobile terminal and a communications device, the information having a time period associated therewith corresponding to a tolerable delay associated with transmission of the information, the method comprising the steps of:

making a prediction of subsequent locations of the mobile terminal to which the mobile terminal is anticipated to move from a previous location during the time period,

determining whether a subsequent location is an optimum location for transmitting the information between the mobile terminal and the communications device, and

allocating a resource for transmitting the information between the mobile terminal and the communications device at a point in time depending on the prediction.

2. A method as claimed in claim 1, further comprising the step of:
allocating the resource when the mobile terminal reaches the optimum location.

3. A method as claimed in claim 1, further comprising the step of:
allocating the resource before the expiry of the time period if it is predicted that any subsequent location is not an optimum location.

4. A method as claimed in claim 1, further comprising the step of allocating the resource without delay if it is predicted that there is a degradation in subsequent locations.

5. A method as claimed in any preceding Claim, wherein the optimum location corresponds to a radio environment having at least one optimum quality of service parameter.

6. A method as claimed in claim 1, further comprising the steps of:
predicting a subsequent location of the communications device, and

allocating the resource in response to the mobile terminal being at the optimum location as a result, at least in part, of movement of the communications device.

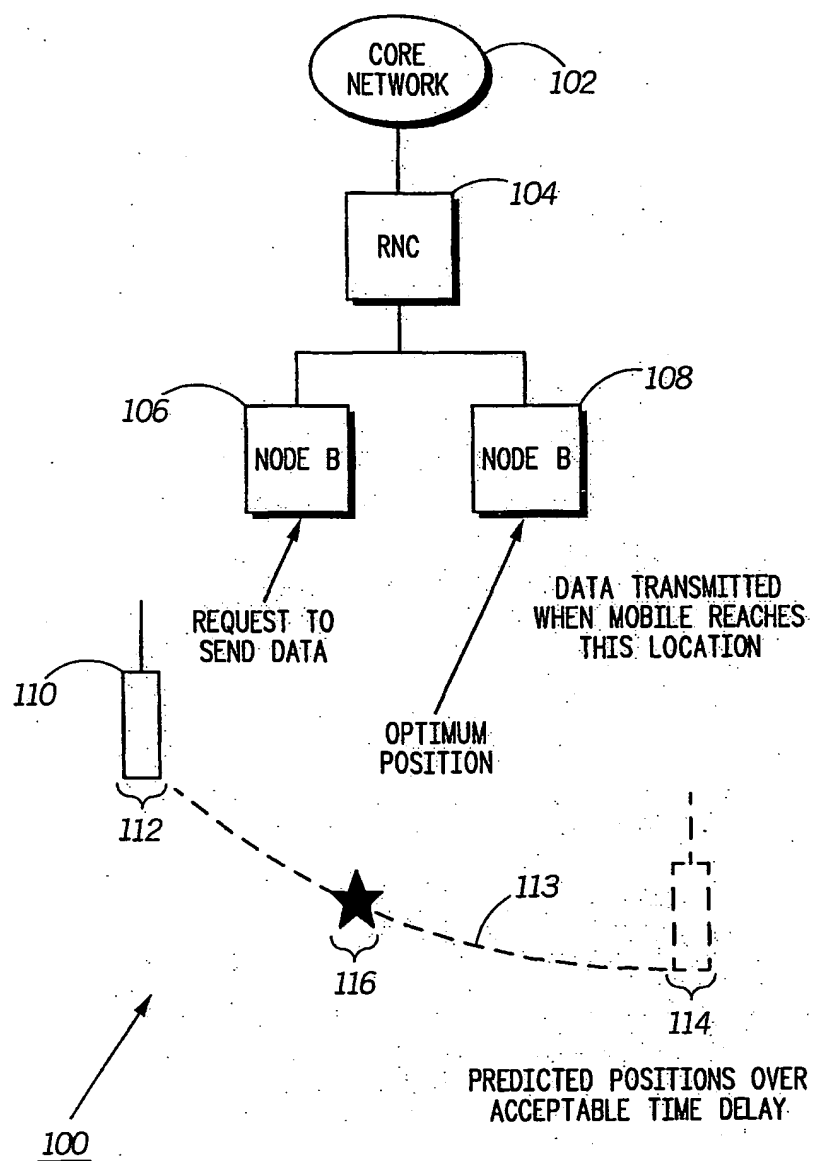
7. A resource controller, the resource controller being arranged to determine a first location of a mobile terminal and predict subsequent locations of the mobile terminal to which the mobile terminal is anticipated to move from the first location during a time period corresponding to a tolerable delay associated with transmission of information between the mobile terminal a communications device, wherein the resource controller is arranged to allocate a resource for transmitting the information between the mobile terminal and the communications device at a point in time dependent on the prediction.

8. A computer program product comprising a medium on or in which is recorded a program, when executed in a computer-controlled medium will perform any of the methods of Claims 1 to 6.

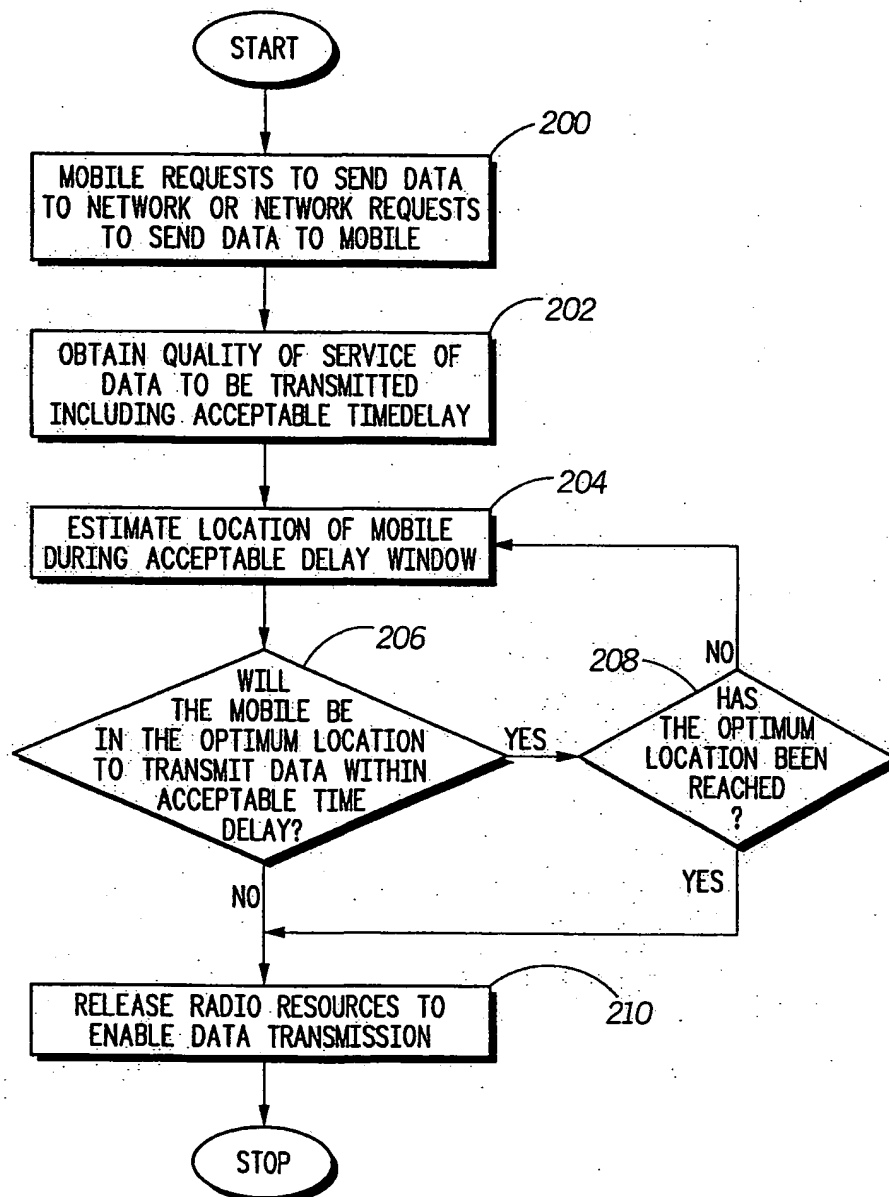
9. A resource controller substantially as hereinbefore described with reference to the drawings.

10. A method of transmitting information substantially as hereinbefore described with reference to the drawings.

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**FIG. 1**

2/2

*FIG. 2*

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

In International Application No

PCT/EP 02/00768

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
IPC 7 H04Q7/38

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 7 H04Q

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the International search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

EPO-Internal, WPI Data

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	US 6 125 278 A (SHAH KETAN M ET AL) 26 September 2000 (2000-09-26) the whole document	1-8
X	US 6 014 564 A (MUNOZ DAVID ET AL) 11 January 2000 (2000-01-11) abstract column 1, line 50 - line 59 column 3, line 28 - line 55 column 5, line 18 - column 32	1-8
P, X	EP 1 081 974 A (LUCENT TECHNOLOGIES INC) 7 March 2001 (2001-03-07) column 3, line 30 - line 49 -/-	1-8



Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.



Patent family members are listed in annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:

- *A* document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance
- *E* earlier document but published on or after the International filing date
- *L* document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)
- *O* document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means
- *P* document published prior to the International filing date but later than the priority date claimed

T later document published after the International filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

X document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

Y document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.

G document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the International search

16 July 2002

Date of mailing of the International search report

26/07/2002

Name and mailing address of the ISA

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No
PCT/EP 02/00768

C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	<p>KATZELA I ET AL: "CHANNEL ASSIGNMENT SCHEMES FOR CELLULAR MOBILE TELECOMMUNICATION SYSTEMS: A COMPREHENSIVE SURVEY" IEEE PERSONAL COMMUNICATIONS, IEEE COMMUNICATIONS SOCIETY, US, vol. 3, no. 3, 1 June 1996 (1996-06-01), pages 10-31, XP000593925 ISSN: 1070-9916 cited in the application the whole document</p>	1-8

FURTHER INFORMATION CONTINUED FROM PCT/ISA/ 210

Continuation of Box I.2

Claims Nos.: 9,10

Claims 9 and 10 only refer, in respect of the technical features of the invention, to the drawings which is against Rule 6.2(a) PCT

The applicant's attention is drawn to the fact that claims, or parts of claims, relating to inventions in respect of which no international search report has been established need not be the subject of an international preliminary examination (Rule 66.1(e) PCT). The applicant is advised that the EPO policy when acting as an International Preliminary Examining Authority is normally not to carry out a preliminary examination on matter which has not been searched. This is the case irrespective of whether or not the claims are amended following receipt of the search report or during any Chapter II procedure.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/EP 02/00768

Box I Observations where certain claims were found unsearchable (Continuation of item 1 of first sheet)

This International Search Report has not been established in respect of certain claims under Article 17(2)(a) for the following reasons:

1. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they relate to subject matter not required to be searched by this Authority, namely:

2. ☒ Claims Nos.: 9, 10
because they relate to parts of the International Application that do not comply with the prescribed requirements to such an extent that no meaningful International Search can be carried out, specifically:
see FURTHER INFORMATION sheet PCT/ISA/210

3. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they are dependent claims and are not drafted in accordance with the second and third sentences of Rule 6.4(a).

Box II Observations where unity of invention is lacking (Continuation of item 2 of first sheet)

This International Searching Authority found multiple inventions in this international application, as follows:

1. ☐ As all required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this International Search Report covers all searchable claims.

2. ☐ As all searchable claims could be searched without effort justifying an additional fee, this Authority did not invite payment of any additional fee.

3. ☐ As only some of the required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this International Search Report covers only those claims for which fees were paid, specifically claims Nos.:

4. ☐ No required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant. Consequently, this International Search Report is restricted to the invention first mentioned in the claims; it is covered by claims Nos.:

Remark on Protest

- ☐ The additional search fees were accompanied by the applicant's protest.
- ☐ No protest accompanied the payment of additional search fees.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

In International Application No

PCT/EP 02/00768

Patent document cited in search report		Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
US 6125278	A	26-09-2000	BR 9912451 A CN 1311961 T EP 1101367 A1 WO 0007384 A1	17-04-2001 05-09-2001 23-05-2001 10-02-2000
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